Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis

December 31, 2009

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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TOSKI, SCHAEFER & CO., P.C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

555 INTERNATIONAL DRIVE

WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK 14221

TELEPHONE (716) 634-0700 FAX (716) 634-0764

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors

Town of North Hempstead

Community Development Agency:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of North Hempstead Community Development Agency (the Agency), a component unit of the Town of North Hempstead, New York as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements as listed in the foregoing table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Agency's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of North Hempstead Community Development Agency as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Management's Discussion and Analysis as listed in the foregoing table of contents, is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Toski, Schaefer i Co. P.C.

Williamsville, New York April 2, 2010

Management's Discussion and Analysis

December 31, 2009

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Town of North Hempstead Community Development Agency's (the Agency) financial performance for the year ended December 31, 2009. This section is a summary of the Agency's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions or conditions. It is also based on both the Agency-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the Agency's financial statements, which immediately follows this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As of December 31, 2009, the Agency had total assets of \$6.443 million, total liabilities of \$2.722 million and net assets of \$3.721 million.
- Total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$754 thousand and total expenditures were \$765 thousand resulting in a deficiency of revenue over expenditures of \$12 thousand.
- Federal Aid revenues were significantly lower, due to a decrease in activity in the acquisition and economic development areas from the prior year, which were offset by smaller increases in activities in the residential rehabilitation and disposition areas.
- In 2009, the Agency collected \$115 thousand in loan satisfactions which offset the receipt in 2008 for the sale of real property for \$140 thousand that did not recur in 2009.
- Rental income was reduced due to the decrease in tenants.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts: management's discussion and analysis (this section) and the financial statements. The financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Agency:

- The Agency-wide financial statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the Agency's overall financial status are the statement of net assets and the statement of activities.
- The fund-based financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Agency, reporting the
 Agency's operations in more detail than the Agency-wide statements are balance sheet
 governmental funds and the statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balance
 governmental fund. These statements attempt to explain how programs were financed in the
 short term as well as what remains for future spending.
- Reconciliations between the two types of statements are provided to assist in understanding the differences between the two perspectives.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detailed data.

Table A-1 summarizes the major features of the Agency's financial statements, including the portion of the Agency's activities they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis highlights the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Table A-1: Major Features of the Agency-Wide and Fund Financial Statements					
	Agency-Wide Statements	Fund Financial Statements Governmental Funds Fiduciary Funds			
Scope	Entire Agency (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the Agency that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Instances in which the Agency administers resources on behalf of others		
Required financial statements	 Statement of Net Assets Statement of Activities 	 Balance Sheet Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance 	Balance Sheet		
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus	Cash Basis		
Type of asset and liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Generally, assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; funds do not contain capital assets, although they can		
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenue and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenue for which cash is received during the year or soon thereafter; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable	All additions and deductions during the year.		

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

Agency-Wide Statements

The Agency-wide statements report information about the Agency as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the Agency's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two Agency-wide statements report the Agency's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets, the difference between the Agency's assets and liabilities, are one way to measure the Agency's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Agency's net assets are an indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the Agency's overall health, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as availability of Federal funding.

In the Agency-wide financial statements, the Agency's activities are shown as governmental activities; most of the Agency's basic services are included here.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Agency's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds - not the Agency as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the Agency uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs.

- Some funds are required by State law.
- The Agency establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain revenues (such as Federal grants).

The Agency has two kinds of funds:

- Governmental funds Most of the Agency's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that may be spent in the near future to finance the Agency's programs.
- Fiduciary funds The Agency may be the trustee or fiduciary for assets that belong to others. The Agency is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The Agency excludes these activities from the Agency-wide financial statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

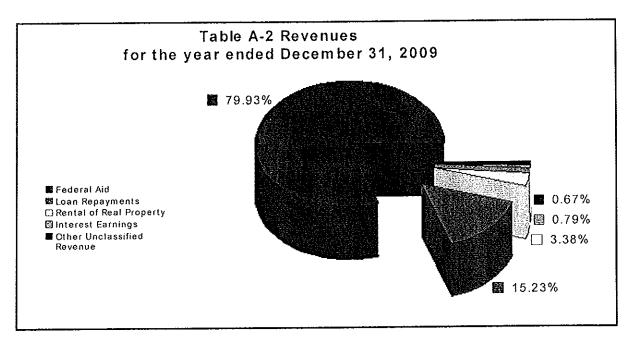
Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AGENCY AS A WHOLE

Changes in Net Assets

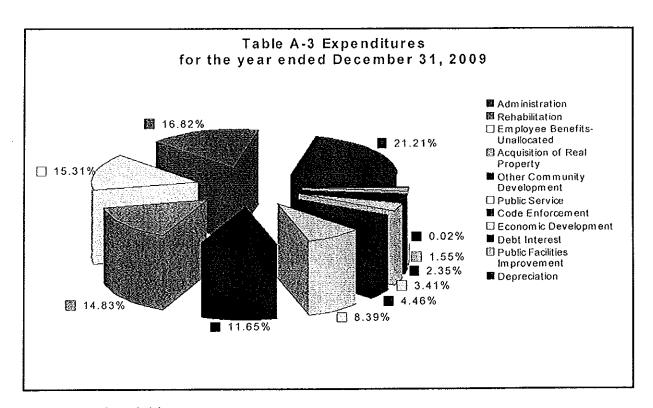
The Agency's net assets decreased by \$11.9 thousand or less than 1% for the year ended December 31, 2009. Unrestricted net assets decreased by \$59.2 thousand or 4.1%, whereas the investment in capital assets, net of related debt increased \$47.3 thousand or 2.1%.

The Agency's 2009 revenue totaled \$754 thousand a decrease of \$345 thousand or 31.4% when compared to total revenue and other sources for 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease of \$386 thousand in Federal aid offset by repayments of residential rehabilitation loans of \$115 thousand.



The cost of all programs and services totaled \$765 thousand for fiscal year 2009, a decrease of \$25 thousand or 3.1% when compared to total expenditures for 2008. The decrease occurred in the areas of economic and other development and was offset by increases in other program areas and administration.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued



Governmental Activities

Revenue for the Agency's governmental activities were consistent with the Agency-wide operating results. Governmental expenditures were below Agency-wide expenditures due principally to cost related to benefits for compensated absences and other post-employment benefits.

The primary program activities of the Agency included:

- Acquisition of real property
- Rehabilitation
- Other community development
- Public service
- Code enforcement
- Economic development
- Public facilities improvement

Substantially all of the Agency's revenue is generated through programs established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, as administered by the County of Nassau, Office of Housing and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AGENCY'S FUNDS

Variances between years for the governmental fund financial statements are not the same as variances between years for the Agency-wide financial statements. The Agency's governmental funds are presented on the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Based on this presentation, governmental funds do not include long-term debt liabilities for the funds' projects and capital assets purchased by the funds. Governmental funds will include the proceeds received from the issuance of debt, the current payments for capital assets and the current payments for debt.

Total assets of the general fund decreased from \$2.633 million in 2008 to \$2.552 million in 2009. The overall decrease was due to a decrease in federal aid receivable and residential loan receivables.

Total liabilities of the general fund decreased from \$1.398 million in 2008 to \$1.271 million in 2009. The decrease is due primarily to a decrease in deferred revenue related to residential loan receivables.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

By the end of 2009, the Agency had invested \$3.890 million in property acquired for redevelopment and \$1,244 in equipment, net of accumulated depreciation.

Long-Term Obligations

As of December 31, 2009, the Agency's long-term obligations consisted of a long-term borrowing from the Town of North Hempstead of \$1.2 million of principal and \$63.2 thousand of accrued interest, compensated absences obligations of \$42.7 thousand and postemployment benefits of \$144.5 thousand.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE FUTURE OF THE AGENCY

The future success of the Agency and its' programs are generally dependent on the continuing availability of funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

CONTACTING THE AGENCY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the Agency's citizens and creditors with a general overview of the Agency's finances and to demonstrate the Agency's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact:

Town of North Hempstead Community Development Agency 51 Orchard Street Roslyn Heights, New York 11577-1326 (516) 869-7670

(A Component Unit of the Town of North Hempstead, New York) Governmental Fund Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2009

Assets	General <u>fund</u>	Adjustments	Statement of net assets
Current assets:			
Cash and equivalents	\$ 1,348,236	-	1,348,236
Receivables: Federal aid	282,281	_	282,281
Residential rehabilitation loans	770,431	-	770,431
Commercial rehabilitation loans	145,444		145,444
Total receivables	1,198,156	-	1,198,156
Prepaid expenses	5,534	_	5,534
Total current assets	2,551,926	-	2,551,926
Capital assets, net of accumulated			
depreciation of \$83,016		3,890,788	3,890,788
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,551,926</u>	3,890,788	6,442,714
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Current liabilities:			
Payables:			
Due to the Town of North Hempstead	340,000	-	340,000
Accounts payable	15,408	•	15,408
Deferred revenue	915,875		915,875
Total current liabilities	1,271,283		1,271,283
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Loan - Town of North Hempstead	-	1,263,200	1,263,200
Compensated absences	-	42,656 144,514	42,656 144,514
Postemployment benefits			
Total noncurrent liabilities		1,450,370	1,450,370
Total liabilities	1,271,283	1,450,370	2,721,653
Net assets:			
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	-	2,350,788	2,350,788
Unrestricted net assets	1,280,643	89,630	1,370,273
Total net assets	1,280,643	2,440,418	3,721,061
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 2,551,926	3,890,788	6,442,714

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(A Component Unit of the Town of North Hempstead, New York) Statement of Governmental Fund Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance/Statement of Activities Year ended December 31, 2009

Program revenue:	,	General <u>fund</u>	Adjustments	Statement of activities
Operating grants - federal aid	\$	602,332	-	602,332
Charges for services:				-
Loan repayments		114,803	-	114,803
Rental of real property		25,430		25,430
		140,233		140,233
Total program revenue		742,565		742,565
Expenditures:				
Personal services and benefits		351,064	87,332	438,396
Equipment and capital outlay		47,398	(47,398)	-
Contractual and other expenditures		308,940	-	308,940
Interest expense		-	18,000	18,000
Depreciation			109	109
Total expenditures		707,402	58,043	765,445
Excess (deficiency) of program revenue over expenditures	<u></u>	35,163	(58,043)	(22,880)
General revenue:				
Interest earnings		5,941	-	5,941
Other unclassified revenue	-	5,064		5,064
Total general revenue		11,005	<u> </u>	11,005
Excess (deficiency) of total revenue over expenditures		46,168	(58,043)	(11,875)
Fund balance/net assets:				
Beginning of the year	_	1,234,475	2,498,461	3,732,936
End of the year	\$	1,280,643	2,440,418	3,721,061

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(A Component Unit of the Town of North Hempstead, New York) Reconciliation of Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2009

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:

Total fund balance - governmental funds		\$ 1,280,643
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Amount is net of accumulated depreciation		3,890,788
Interest accrued on long-term debt does not require current financial resources and therefore, is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds.		(63,200)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds: Loan - Town of North Hempstead Compensated absences Postemployment benefits	\$ 1,200,000 42,656 144,514	_(1,387,170)
Total net assets - governmental activities		\$ 3,721,061

(A Component Unit of the Town of North Hempstead, New York) Balance Sheet - Governmental and Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2009

	General <u>Fund</u>	Agency <u>Fund</u>
Assets:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 1,348,236	50,871
Receivables:		
Federal aid	282,281	-
Residential rehabilitation loans	770,431	-
Commercial rehabilitation loans	145,444	-
Prepaid expenses	5,534	
Total assets	\$ 2,551,926	50,871
Liabilities and fund equity:		
Liabilities:		
Due to the Town of North Hempstead	340,000	
Accounts payable	15,408	50,871
Deferred revenue	915,875	
Total liabilities	1,271,283	50,871
Fund equity - fund balance - unreserved	1,280,643	
Total liabilities and fund equity	\$ 2,551,926	50,871

(A Component Unit of the Town of North Hempstead, New York) Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund Year ended December 31, 2009

Revenue:	
Federal aid	\$ 602,332
Loan repayments	114,803
Use of money and property:	
Interest earnings	5,941
Rental of real property	25,430
Other revenue	5,064
Total revenue	753,570
Expenditures:	
Administration	162,366
Acquisition of real property	160,923
Rehabilitation	128,739
Other community development	89,140
Public service	64,239
Code enforcement	34,140
Employee benefits - unallocated	29,859
Economic development	26,115
Public facilities improvement	11,881
Total expenditures	707,402
Excess of revenue over expenditures	46,168
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,234,475
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,280,643

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(A Component Unit of the Town of North Hempstead, New York)
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance - Governmental Fund to Statement of Activities
Year ended December 31, 2009

Net change in fund balance - governmental funds	\$ 46,168
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Accrued interest on long-term debt for governmental activities is not a use of current financial resources and therefore is not recorded in the governmental funds.	(18,000)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. This is the amount expended in the governmental funds for capital assets in the period.	47,398
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the government- wide statement of activities and changes in net assets, but does not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense is not reported as an expenditure in governmental funds.	(109)
Changes in compensated absence liability is reported as an increase or decrease of salary in the statement of activities and changes in net assets, but does not involve the use of current resources. Therefore, it is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	(6,908)
Changes in other postemployment liabilities is reported as an increase in salaries and benefits in the statement of activities and changes in net assets, but does not involve the use of current resources. Therefore, it is not reported as an expenditures in the governmental funds.	 (80,424)
Total change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ (11,875)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2009

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements of the Town of North Hempstead Community Development Agency (the Agency), a component unit of the Town of North Hempstead, New York, have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Significant government accounting policies are described below.

(a) Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of North Hempstead Community Development Agency was established in 1967 as the Urban Renewal Agency of the Town of North Hempstead (the Town) under the general laws of the State of New York and various local laws. In 1978, its name was changed to its present designation. The Agency is a public benefit corporation created by state legislation to promote the safety, health, and welfare of the Town's inhabitants and to promote the sound growth and development of the Town. The Board of Directors is the legislative body responsible for overall operations. The Executive Director serves as the chief executive officer and the financial officer.

The Agency provides a full range of community development services including construction of affordable housing, residential and commercial land acquisition, code enforcement services, public facility improvements and assistance to public service organizations.

The accompanying financial statements include all of the funds of the Agency. Activities considered to be part of the Agency have been determined by the application of criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 14 - "The Financial Reporting Entity."

The Agency is a component unit of the Town of North Hempstead, the primary reporting entity, under the criteria set forth in GASB Statement No. 14. The basic, but not the only criterion for inclusion in the Town's financial statements is that the Town is accountable for the legally separate Community Development Agency because it appoints the Board of Directors, the governing body of the Agency, and there is a potential for the Agency to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose financial burdens on, the Town.

(b) Basis of Presentation

Government wide statements - the statement of net assets and the statement of activities present financial information about the Agency's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) Basis of Presentation, Continued

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenue for each function of the Agency's governmental activities. Direct expenses are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenue are presented as general revenue.

Fund financial statements - the Agency uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

The fund statements provide information about the Agency's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category (governmental and fiduciary) are presented. The Agency's major governmental fund is displayed in a separate column.

The Agency records its transactions in the fund types described below:

Governmental funds - are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The measurement focus of the governmental funds is based on the determination of financial position and changes in financial position (the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources). The following is the Agency's governmental fund type:

General Fund - This is the Agency's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial transactions that are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

Fiduciary funds - are used to account for assets held by the Agency in a trustee or custodial capacity. The Agency's fiduciary fund type is the Agency Fund. Fiduciary activities are those in which the Agency acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the Agency-wide financial statements, because their resources do not belong to the Agency, and are not available to be used.

(c) Basis of Accounting/Measuring Focus

The Agency-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Agency gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from grants is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(c) Basis of Accounting/Measuring Focus, Continued

The governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Agency considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within a reasonable period of time after the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

The fiduciary funds are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Under this method assets and liabilities are recognized upon receipt of the asset giving rise to the fiduciary liability.

(d) Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity

Cash - The Agency pools cash resources of all funds in order to facilitate the management of cash. Cash applicable to a particular fund is readily identifiable. The balance in the pooled cash accounts is available to meet current operating requirements. Cash in excess of current requirements is invested in various interest-bearing accounts and is disclosed as part of the Agency's cash and equivalents.

Loans Receivable - All loans receivable are reported at their gross value and are secured by liens filed against various residential and commercial properties.

Investments - The Agency's investment policies are governed by Federal and New York State statutes. The Agency also has a written policy which restricts investments to cash and equivalents, including money market funds, certificates of deposits and United States Treasury notes, bills, and bonds. Investments are stated at cost or amortized cost, whichever most approximates fair value.

The Agency's management has the authority to implement the Agency's investment policies. The Agency requires the Trust Department of each bank at which cash has been deposited to collateralize the Federally uninsured balances by pledging short-term United States Treasury or New York State municipal securities. Measures are taken by the Agency to ensure that the market value of such collateral is equal to or greater than the value of the related investment.

Capital Assets - The purchase method is used to account for land acquired for development. Under the purchase method, the cost of land is recorded as an expenditure when the property is acquired. Land acquired for development is not depreciated.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(d) Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity, Continued

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost and include all capital assets in excess of \$500. Where cost could not be determined from the available records, estimated historical cost was used to record the estimated value of the assets.

Depreciation is recorded on the straight line method over the respective lives of the various assets.

Other Assets - Other assets held are recorded and accounted for at cost.

Fund Balance - The unreserved fund balance for governmental funds represents the amount available for budgeting future operations.

Net Assets - In the Agency-wide statements, there are two classes of net assets:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt - consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Unrestricted - reports all other net assets that do not meet the above classification and are deemed to be available for general use by the Agency.

Total fund balance of the Agency's governmental funds differs from "net assets" of governmental activities reported in the statement of net assets. This difference primarily results from the additional long-term focus of the statement of net assets versus the solely current financial resource focus of the governmental funds balance sheet.

(e) Expenditures

Compensated Absences - vested or accumulated vacation or sick leave of governmental funds that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the respective fund that will pay it. In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16 - "Accounting for Compensated Absences" no liability is recorded for non-vesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

Employees of the Agency may carry over unused vacation, personal and sick days as stipulated by various union contracts. The Agency's union employees are granted vacation and sick leave and earn compensatory absences in varying amounts. In the event of termination or upon retirement, an employee is entitled to payment for accumulated vacation and personal leave and unused compensatory absences at various rates subject to certain maximum limitations.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(f) Use of Estimates

A number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of revenue, expenditures, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities were used to prepare these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(2) Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

The Agency prepares budgets for its block grant and administration expenses. The Agency's management accumulates budgetary data and submits a tentative administrative budget to the Agency's Board of Directors during or before January of each year. A public hearing is held for the purpose of discussing the proposed block grant budget, prior to the end of March of each year. The Agency then submits this budget in the form of an application to the Nassau County Office of Housing and Intergovernmental Affairs (Nassau County) for its approval subject to changes. On or before June 18th, Nassau County approves the allotment for the program year which is then officially accepted by the Agency's Board of Directors. The Board then approves the administrative budget based on the allotment. The Agency's Board of Directors is authorized to enter into amendatory agreements with Nassau County and empower the Agency to transfer or increase grant amount with in the block grant categories.

The block grant funds are budgeted on a project basis as of September 1 of each year. The expenditures for projects may extend over several fiscal years. A combined comparison of those budgets to actual revenue and expenditures is not considered meaningful and, therefore, has not been included in the accompanying financial statements.

(3) Detail Notes on all Funds and Account Groups

(a) Cash and Equivalents

At December 31, 2009, cash and equivalents consist of the following:

Checking accounts - unrestricted	\$ 631,758
Money market - unrestricted	716,276
Checking accounts - restricted	50,871
Petty cash	202
Cash and equivalents	\$ 1,399,107

As of December 31, 2009 the bank balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or collateralized with the securities held by its agent in the name of the Agency.

(b) Investments

The Agency had no investments at December 31, 2009 or at anytime during the year.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(3) Detail Notes on all Funds and Account Groups, Continued

(c) Capital Assets

•	January 1, <u>2009</u>	Additions	December 31, <u>2009</u>
Property acquired for redevelopment Equipment Less accumulated depreciation	\$ 3,843,019 83,387 (82,907)	46,525 873 <u>(109</u>)	3,889,544 84,260 <u>(83,016</u>)
Capital assets, net	\$ <u>3,843,499</u>	<u>47,289</u>	<u>3,890,788</u>

(d) Retirement System

The Agency participates in the New York State and Local Employees Retirement System (ERS) referred to herein as the System. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits, as well as death and disability benefits. Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as sole trustee and administrative head of the System. The Comptroller shall adopt and may amend rules and regulations for the administration and transaction of the business of the System and for the custody and control of their funds. The system issues a publicly available financial report which includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained by writing the New York State and Local Employee Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, New York, 12244.

Funding Policy - The System is noncontributory except for employees who joined the New York State and Local Employee's Retirement System after July 27, 1976 who contribute 3% of their salary for the first ten years of membership. Under the authority of the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller annually certifies the rates used in computing the employers' contributions. The rate billed by the Comptroller for ERS during the year ended December 31, 2009 was 7.0%. The required contributions for the current year and two preceding years were as follows:

	Annual	Interest and	Total annual
Year	<u>contribution</u>	<u>amortization</u>	payment
2009	\$ 17,402	(374)	17,028
2008	18,778	(19)	18,759
2007	<u>20,452</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>21,485</u>

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(3) Detail Notes on all Funds and Account Groups, Continued

(e) Retirement System, Continued

Since 1989, the System's billings have been based on Chapter 62 of Laws of 1989 of the State of New York. This legislation requires participating employers to make payments on a current basis, while amortizing existing unpaid amounts relating to the System's fiscal years ended March 31, 1988 and 1989 (which otherwise were to have been paid on June 30, 1989 and 1990, respectively) over a 17-year period, with an 8.75% interest factor added. Local governments were given the option to prepay this liability. There was no unpaid liability at the end of the fiscal year 2009.

Chapter 260 of the Laws of New York State changed the annual payment due date for employers who participate in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System. The December 15 payment due date changed to February 1. The covered salary period (April 1 - March 31) was not changed for the calculation.

(f) Long-Term Debt

A summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2009 is as follows:

	Balance at			Balance at
	January 1,			December 31,
	<u>2009</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Reductions	<u>2009</u>
Loan - Town of North				
Hempstead:				
Principal	\$ 1,200,000	-	-	1,200,000
Accrued interest at 1.5%	45,200	18,000	-	63,200
Compensated absences	35,748	<u>20,489</u>	(13,581)	42,656
	\$ <u>1,280,948</u>	<u>38,489</u>	(<u>13,581</u>)	1,305,856

The Agency borrowed \$1,200,000 to purchase property at 142 Magnolia Avenue, Westbury, for the development of a community center. If the Agency does not repay the loan with accrued interest it must transfer its fee simple interest in the property to the Town. Accrued interest of \$63,200 is recorded in the statement of net assets at December 31, 2009.

(g) Due to the Town of North Hempstead - Current

The Agency has a \$340,000 non-interest bearing demand loan with the Town of North Hempstead. The loan is payable on demand and reported as a current liability at December 31, 2009.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(3) Detail Notes on all Funds and Account Groups, Continued

(h) Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue includes the residential and commercial loans which are collectible in the future. The Agency makes loans and grants under two programs:

- Deferred payment loans (DPL) These loans are made to low income families and are secured by a mortgage or deed of trust. DPL's are payable upon the sale of the residential property or upon the death of the owner.
- Commercial loans These loans are made to owners of business properties to improve their buildings and increase their working capital.

(i) Other Revenue

The amount of other revenue received for the year ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

Reimbursement of prior year expenditures	\$ 101
Miscellaneous sales and reimbursements	849
Retiree share of health insurance	<u>4,114</u>
Total other revenue	\$ 5,064

(i) Other Postemployment Benefits

In the government-wide financial statements, the cost of postemployment healthcare benefits, like the cost of pension benefits, generally should be recognized in the periods in which services are rendered, rather than in future year when it will be paid. In adopting the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45, - "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions" effective for its fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008, the Agency began to recognize the costs of postemployment healthcare in the year when the employee services are received and provide information useful in assessing potential demands on the Agency's future cash flows. Recognition of the existing liability accumulated from prior years will be phased in over 30 years commencing in 2008.

Plan Description - The Agency, as a single-employer defined benefit plan, per its contracts with employees, pays the full premium costs for the medical and prescription drug benefits provided through the New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP). Active and retired employees of the Agency have the Empire PPO plan (Core Plus Enhancements). The Empire plan has separate pre-Medicare and Medicare rates. Since these plans are community rated, retiree claim costs are based on the actual rates without adjustment for age. Retiree claim costs are equal to the individual rate plus NYSHIP Empire plan administrative fees. Spouse claim costs are equal to the family rate less the individual rate. For 2009, the Medicare Part B premium for Medicare eligibles was reimbursed at \$96.40 per month. Upon death of a retiree the spouse may continue to receive coverage but must pay half of the premium. Substantially all of the Agency's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach age 55 and attain 5 years of service, while working for the Agency.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(3) Detail Notes on all Funds and Account Groups, Continued

(j) Other Postemployment Benefits, Continued

The number of participants as of January 1, 2009 was as follows:

Active employees	3
Retired members	3
Spouses of deceased retirees	1
Total	7

Funding Policy - The Agency currently pays for postemployment health care benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. These financial statements assume that pay-as-you-go funding will continue.

Benefit Obligations and Normal Costs

Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Actuarial value of plan assets	\$ 757,900
Underfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	\$ <u>757,900</u>
Funded ratio	0%
Covered payroll	\$ <u>247,631</u>
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	<u>306.06%</u>
Normal Costs at beginning of year	\$ 46,900
Level Dollar Amortization Calculation of ARC under Projected Unit Credit Method:	
Amortization of UAAL over 30 years with interest to end of year Normal Costs with interest to end of year	\$ 39,200 46,900
Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ <u>86,100</u>
Annual OPEB Cost Contribution Contribution for the year ended December 31, 2009 Contribution as a percentage of required contribution	\$ 13,237 15.4%

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(3) Detail Notes on all Funds and Account Groups, Continued

(j) Other Postemployment Benefits, Continued

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation Annual required contribution Interest on net OPEB obligation Adjustment to annual required contribution	\$ 86,100 2,407
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	93,661
Contribution made on a pay-as-you-go basis	(13,237)
Increase in net OPEB obligation Net OPEB obligation at beginning of year	80,424 64,090
Net OPEB obligation at end of year	\$ <u>144,514</u>
Actuarial methods and assumptions:	
Funding interest rate (Assuming benefits are not prefunded) 2009 Medical trend rate Ultimate trend rate	4.0% 9.5%/10.5%/5.0% 5.0%
Year Ultimate trend rate rendered Annual payroll growth rate	2017/2019/2009
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit
The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2009	28 years

(k) Contingencies

The Agency has received significant federal funding which is subject to audit by agencies of the state and federal governments. Such audits may result in disallowance and a request for a return of funds to the federal and state governments. Based on past audits, management believes disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.